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1. The oldest oil field in the Soviet Union is the Baku district of the Apsheron Peninsula in the east Caucasus. The oil found here is heavy, black and asphaltic and comes from the productive sands of the Middle and Upper Pliocene Age. The oil is accumulated in an anticline around Baku. The productive sands are between 1.015 and 1.463 meters thick. The upper part of these sands is now largely exhausted and present exploitation is being done in the lower productive part. Present drillings are as deep as 3,200 feet in the Tertiary sediments.
2. The Grozny oil fields are located about 450 kilometers north of the Baku district and about 400 kilometers from the Black Sea. The center of these oil fields is the city of Grozny itself. In addition there are other fields near Malgobek, Brahamy, Datik, just to mention a few. In the Dagestan area are other deposits of oil and natural gas. There are geological indications that additional deposits should be found in the area between the Terek and Manych rivers in the northern part of Ossetia. The oil of the Grozny district comes from the sands of the Middle Miocene Age and is found at a depth of 250 to one thousand meters. These particular fields yield an oil that has about 24% benzene and large amounts of gas oil and paraffin.
3. The Maikop-Kuban oil district covers an area of about 300 kilometers in length, from the Laba tributary of the Kuban River along the northern slopes of the Caucasus to the Taman Peninsula and later to pass to the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea. Oil from this district comes from the gravels and sands of the Upper Oligocene and Lower Miocene Ages. Part of the district is known as the Maikop group and includes an area in the triangle formed by the railroad stations of Maikop, Apsheronka and Naftyanosharvanska, the area located about 20 kilometers from Chadyzyska on the Pshish River and the area near Kaluzka, about 45 kilometers south of

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Krasnodar. The other part is known as the Kuban-Black Sea group and contains the areas of Iiska, Krymska and Suvorivsko-Cherkaska. In addition to these, traces of oil have also been found on the Taman and Kerch peninsulas. The regions mentioned vary in geological structure and in the quality of oil. For example, the oil from the Maikop region is light and has about 38% benzene, 13.5 to 15.5% of the middle fractions and no paraffin, whereas the oil from the northern region is heavy and yields only 17% benzene. The total production of the entire district in 1938 reached two million tons.

4. Recently deposits of oil were found in the Ukraine near Romny, Isachka and Pryluky. It is believed that the Ukraine oil deposit extends probably to the Donets Basin and to Kharkov, Poltava and Chernyiv. There are numerous salt domes in this area and the oil deposits are associated with them. Exploitation of oil in this area began in 1939. In the western Ukraine oil fields are located in the Sub-Carpathian Piedmont region, from the Dukla Pass in the west to the Suchava River in Bucovina in the east. This oil results from the sand and sandstones of the Upper Cretaceous, Eocene and Oligocene Ages. The Yaslo district, now under Polish occupation, is the most westerly located oil field of the so-called Ukrainian oil deposit. In the Drohobych area oil fields are located around Boryslav, Schidnycya, Tustanovychi and Mraznycya; in the Stanyslaviv area around the town of Nadvirna in Bytkiv, Pasichna, Kosmach and Sloboda Rungurska; in the Kolomya area around Berezhiv Horishnyi. The oldest and most prominent fields of the Sub-Carpathian Piedmont are located in the vicinity of Boryslav where the oil was extracted from the strata about one thousand meters under the surface. However, this area is about exhausted and is being replaced by the fields in the Nadvirna region, especially around Bytkiv and Pasichna. A characteristic of the oil found in these regions is the eight to 10% of benzene, 51 to 56% of the middle fractions, 18% lubricants and six percent paraffin. (A high percentage of paraffin in crude oil makes it difficult to move oil in cold weather by pipeline).
5. A very rich oil area is located in the Emba district which is south of the Ural Mountains near the Emba River and east from the Volga. The oil here is associated mostly with the salt domes which occupy large areas in the Ural and Emba Basins. The most important oil fields are found near Aktyubinsk, Dossor, Makat, Iskine and Koschagil. The oil is of an especially high quality. Southeast of Krasnovodsk is an area which is a continuation of the Baku district and which is very important. The oil deposits here are very rich and supply numerous industries which were transferred from the west into Turkmenia during World War II.
6. On the eastern border of European USSR there are several oil regions such as in the vicinity of Kuibyshev and Syzran in the middle Volga area, in the vicinity of Boguruslan, Ishimbay and Tuimaza, near the town of Molotov (Perm) and also near Krasnokamsk. Along the northeastern part of European USSR deposits have been discovered on the eastern slopes of Timan Ridge near Ukhta.
7. Ranking in importance with the Krasnovodsk region are the oil fields of the southeastern part of Uzbek in the Fergana Valley and near the towns of Kandak and Uch-Kyzyl. In addition, new discoveries have been made near Bukhara and Kagan. This area is very important to the industries concentrated in and around Tashkent.
8. Discoveries have been made in the Buryat Mountains east of Lake Baikal near the Sengal River, in the northern part of Sakhalin Island and on the Kamchatka Peninsula. In northern Siberia east of the mouth of the Katanga River near Nordvik and also near the mouth of the Yenisei River in the vicinity of Ust there are substantial deposits.
9. On Rumanian territory oil deposits are centered on the slopes of the Transylvanian Alps and on the plains surrounding this mountain arch on the south. This

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oil occurs in Miocene and Lower Pliocene sands in anticlines, salt domes and salt anticlines at a depth of 2,300 meters. Considerable gas is present and the oil is high in benzene percentage. Miocene deposits in Zistersdorf near Vienna in Austria account for an annual production of five to six billion barrels annually. Two domes in the Upper Miocene strata at Hadonin and Gbely in Czechoslovakia produce about 100 thousand barrels annually. In Albania, oil is found in a folded Miocene strata and produces about one million barrels.

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